to hold said bonds bearing 365-FE per cent interest in-stead of the reserve of United States notes, now required by law.

discrimination in layer of or against particular persons or places.

By Mr. Butler, (rep.) of Mass.—To provide for the just and equitable distribution of the Geneva award.

Also to repeat the law prohibiting promotions in the Ordnance Department.

By Mr. Harris, (dem.) of Va.—For the recomputation of the accounts between the United States and the several States growing out of the war of 1812.

Propositions to amend the

RULES OF THE HOUSE

AN HISTORIC CYCLONE.

A scientific friend, Mr. F. H. Jahneke, of St.

Thomas, West ludies, sends us the following highly interesting history of the great October storm, which our readers will remember. According to

Mr. Jahneke's laborious investigations its pro-

gressive velocity was 300 miles per day up to the 2d of October, and then increased to 400. Scien-

tists and the public generally will find the data

extremely instructive:-

SENATE STANDING COMMITTEES

Repeal of the Salary Bill in the House.

MR. COX ON HIS DIGNITY.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4, 1873. After the presentation of a number of petitions the following bills were introduced and laid on the table, to be referred to committees hereafter:-

THE JAMES RIVER AND KANAWHA CANAL. By Mr. BOREMAN, (rep.) of W. Va .- A bill to con plete the water highway from the James River to the Ohio at the mouth of the Kanawha. A GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

By Mr. Ingalas, (rep.) of Kan .- A bill to construct a public building at Topeka, Kan. GENERAL AMNESTY.

By Mr. STEVENSON, (dem.) of Ky .- A bill to remove all political disabilities. MOBAL SUASION IN UTAH.

By. Mr. Logan, (rep.) of Ill .-- A bill to aid in the execution of the laws in the Territory of Utah.

CIVIL RIGHTS. Mr. SUMNER, (rep.) of Mass., presented a petition of 10,000 citizens asking the enactment of the Civil Rights bill presented by him.

PUBLIC PROPERTY AT HARPER'S PERRY. Mr. Davis, (dem.) of W. Va., offered a resolution directing the Secretary of War to communicate to the Senate all the information in his possession in reference to the government property at Harper's Ferry and the sale thereof.

THE LOAN OF 1858. Mr. SHERMAN, (rep.) of Chio, called up the bill Introduced by him yesterday for the redemption of the loan of 1858, which was reported at length in the proceedings of yesterday, and it was passed after the clause in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury recommending its passage had been

CURRENCY CONTRACTION Mr. Hamilton, (dem.) of Md., presented the resolutions of the Baltimore Board of Trade, asking a

return to specie payment and opposing any inflation of the currency.

MR. FERRY'S FINANCIAL SCHEME. Mr. FERRY, (rep.) of Mich., called up the resolution introduced by him on Monday, instructing the Finance Committee to report a bill providing a remedy for the existing monetary derangement, and addressed the Senate in layer thereof. He spoke from business experience and a practical standpoint rather than from any experimental theory. He was ready to support any plan more remedial, and believed it the duty of all to contribute what of thought and observation could throw light on a subject so vital to all the people. Free banking, open to all, would relieve the panking system of special privileges and accord more ing system of special privileges and accord more with the spirit of the day. He proposed that the currency be issued directly from the government and made legal tender, as the greenbacks, instead of one-half, as now, through the agency of banks, with the denial of the function of lawful money. This was a national discredit to so much of the currency. He proposed that the substitution of legal tenders for the national currency be effected without lessening the volume of circulation, and through the purchase of bonds held by the banks, or of outstanding bonds. This would work the payment of \$350,000,000 of the public debt and save the annual outlay of over \$20,000,000 of coin intersel—nearly enough to pay the one per cent required by law to be paid annually on the public nebt. Bankers may at first thought demur to this, as infinical to public policy. He could underseand how this might conflict with public tenvictions, having some stock himself in one of the banks. Private interest known give way to public wellare. Freedom from federal tax and other firstome provisions will compensate, and the further reflection will lead bankers to choose it with its freedom from redemption and other exactions. He argued in favor of the maximum circulation to be \$800,000,000, being \$50,000,000 more than that now; of \$400,000,000 of greenbacks and \$550,000,000 of national currency, and all made lawill money. We owe it to the honor of a great nation to fully accredit its issue and stamp its monetary unit, the currency dollar, with sovereign value, attested by the aggregate wealth of the whole country. Ability to pay, not haste to pay, is the measure of value. He proposed that the currency be convertible into 3 65-100 per cent currency bonds, and that they be reconvertible into currency at the will of the holder, thus securing localization and classicy of the currency. Some advocate the prohibition of interest being paid by the banks. with the spirit of the day. He proposed that the

at the wil of the holder, thus securing localization and clasticy of the currency. Some advocate the prohibition of interest being paid by the banks. Prohibitory legislation is either evaded or not executed. Far better counterpoise at by employing the stimulus of the evil to work its cure. The interest on these bonds will arrest the flow of currency to the seaboard centres and hold it for emergencies everywhere. For immediate relief, he shought, the \$44,000,000 reserve should be used in the purchase of bonds and enough more issued to make up the maximum. This would pay for bonds enough to save \$45,000,000 of coin interest annually, more than enough to pay the one per cent yearly on the public debt. Then the redemption of fractional currency in silver at intervals at the convenience of the Treasury. The durability would compensate for inconvenience. Can there be hesitation? The gravity of the situation demands more than words; it challenges action. Over 1,000,000 men are thrown out of employment at a low average of wages; this 1,000,000 anded less is \$1,000,000 daily prolonged for a year the count swells to hundreds of millions and tells its jearful story. The straits and suffering entailed need no words to voice their distressing want—the waste of energies the nation feels, though wried not by personal pangs. Individual loss is no national gain. Whoever can dismiss action cannot escape responsibility. It bears with it all the cumulative pressure of daily demands of refiel. The appeal is 10 Congress; let us act.

In conclusion, Mr. Ferry asked that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Finance, when appointed.

when appointed.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. ANTHONY, (rep.) of R. I., moved that the senate proceed to the election of standing com-Senate proceed to the election of standing com-mittees. Agreed to,
He also moved that the thirty-fourth rule be amended by adding a new committee after that on education said labor, to be known as the Com-mittee on Civil Service and Retrenchment, and that two members be added to the committees on foreign relations, claims, and education and labor. Adopted.

The Senate then elected standing committees as

Ollows:—
On Pricileges and Elections—Mr. Morton, chairman; Mewrs Carpenter, Logan, Anthony, Alcorn, Mitchell, Summer, Hamilton (of Mo.), and Saulsbury.
On Foreign Relations—Mr. Cameron, chairman; Messrs. Morton, Hamilton, Howe, Freinghuysen, Conking, Schurz, Stockton and McCreery.
On France—Mr. Sherman, chairman; Messrs. Morrill (of VL), Scott, Wright, Ferry (of Mich.), Fenton and Bayward. ard. Appropriations—Mr. Morrill (of Me.), chairman Messrs, sprague, Windom, West, Ames, Sargent, Allison, Stevenson and Davis. On Commerce—Mr. Chandler, chairman; Messrs, Epenser, Conking, Buckingham, Boutwell, Gordon and Dennis. Dennis.

On Manufactures—Mr. Robertson, chairman; Messrs.

Sprague, Gilbert, Fenton and Stockton.

On Agriculture—Mr. Frehnshuysen, chairman; Messrs. Sprage, Gilbert, Ferling hyson, chairman; Resers, On Apyriculture—Mr. Freling hyson, chairman; Mesers, Bobertsen, Lewis Dennis and Gordon.
On Mittary Affairs—Mr. Logan, chairman; Mesers, Cameron, Spencer, Clayton, Wadleign, Kolly and Kan-Naval Afairs-Mr. Cragin, chairman; Mesers, Anand Norwood.

On the Judiciary—Mr. Edmunds, chairman: Messrs, Lonking, Carpenier, Freinging sen, Wright, Thurman and Stevenson.

On Fon Offices and Post Roads—Mr. Ramsey, chairman: Messrs, Hamim, Ferry 64 Mich., Finnayan, Dorsey, Jones, Saulsbury, Merriman and Hamilton 66 Md.).

On Public Lands—Mr. Sprague, chairman: Messrs, Windom, Stewart, Pratt, Oglesby, Wadleigh, Boutwell, Keily and Tipton. and Tipton.

On Pricate Land Claims—Mr. Thurman, chairman;
Blassrs, Ferry (of Conn.), Fenton, Bayard and Bosy.

On Indian Agairs—Mr. Bucklingham, chairman; Messrs,
Allison, Oglesby, Morrill, (of Me.), Ingalis, Bogy and
Activery. Accirect, Ogicaby, Morrill, (of Me.), Ingalis, Bogy and McCirecty,
On Pensions—Mr. Pratt, chairman; Messrs. Ferry (of Conn.), Ogicaby, Ingalis, Patterson, Hamilton (of Texas) and Norwood. Texas) and Norwood.

On Recolutionary Claims—Mr. Brownlow, chairman;
Messrs, Gilbert, Conover, Johnston and Goidthwaite.
On Caims—Mr. Scott, chairman; Messrs, Prast. Bore-man, Wright, Mitchell, Boutwell, Davis, Merrimon and Friddhwaite. On the District of Columbia—Mr. Lewis chairman: Mesara Spencer, Hitchcock, Rotertson, Jones, Dorsey and Johnston.

On Potents-Mr. Ferry (of Conn.), chairman; Messrs, Windom, Wadleigh, Hamilton (of Md.), and John-

On Public Buildings and Grounds-Mr. Norrill (of Vt.), chairman; Messrs, Gilbert, Cameron, Stockton and

McCreery.

On Railroads—Mr. Stewart, chairman; Mesers, Scott, West, Ramsey, Hitchcock, Cragin, Howe, Freinghuysen, Hamiton (of Texas), Ransom and Kelly.

On Mose and Mining—Mr. Hamin, chairman; Mesers, Chandler, Sargent, Crozier, Tipton and woldthwaite.

On the Revision of the Laws of the United States—Mr. Conkling, chairman; Mesers, Carpenter, Stewart, Alcorn and Ransom.

On Education and Labor—Mr. Flanegan, chairman;

Territories Mr. Boreman, chairman; Messra, cock, Cragin, Clayton, Patierson, Cooper and

CONGRESS.

| Messra Patterson, Ingalls, Sumner, Morton, Bogy and Gorden. On Civil Service and Retremchment—Mr. Wright, chairman; Messra Boutwell, Sherman, Hamiin, Howe, Hamilton (of Maryland) and McCreery. To Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate—Mr. Carpenter, chairman; Messra, Jones and Dennis, On Printing—Mr. Anthony, chairman; Messra Howe and Saulsbury. On the Library—Mr. Howe, chairman; Messra Allison and Edmunds. On Engroded Bills—Mr. Bayard, chairman; Messra, Lewis and Cooper. On Engroded Bills—Mr. Ames, chairman; and Mr. Clayton. ton.

On Revision of the Rules—Mr. Ferry (of Mich.), chairman;
Mesers. Hamin and Merrimon.

On the Lences of the Mississippi River—Mr. Alcorn, chairman; Mesers. Chayton, cenurz, Crozier and Cooper.

On Transportation Routes to the Settoourd—Mr. Windom, chairman; Mesers. Sherman, Conkling, West, Conover, Mitchell, Norwood and Davis.

stead of the reserve of United states notes, now required by law.

By Mr. Albright (rep.) of Pa., and others—Relating to the free transmission by mail of newspapers and periodicals.

By Mr. Negley, of Pa.—To amend the Steamboat Passenger act: to improve the harbor of Pittsburg, Pa.; for a marine nospital and other public buildings at Pittsburg.

By Mr. Randall, of Pa.—To prohibit the payment of interest by national banks; to amend the National Banking act and to reimburse distillers their outlays for spirit meters.

By Mr. Leach, (dem.) of N. C.—To restore the franking privilege.

By Mr. Monry, of La., and Cain. (rep.) of S. C.—Supplementary to the Civil Rights bill.

By Mr. Hunter, (rep.) of Ind.—Authorizing the Secretary o. the Treasury to put in circulation the residue of the \$44,000,000 reserve by purchasing government bonds therewith.

By Mr. Hawley, (rep.) of Ill.—To regulate commerce among the several States by railroads.

Also for a canal connecting the waters of Lake Michigan and the Illinois, Mississippi and Rock rivers.

By Mr. Wilson, of Ind.—Declaring the true By Mr. Wilson, of Ind .- Declaring the true By Mr. WILSON, or Ind.—Declaring the true intent and meaning of the Paculo Kaliroad acts. It prohibits the approval by the President of any de-partment of a map presented by the central branch of the Union Paculo Kaliroad Company for an exten-sion of the road of the company from its present West-ern terminus to the loots meridian. Its object is to prevent this company from procuring a subsidy of lands and bonds for a distance of about 250 miles

chairman'i Messrs. Sherman, Conking, West, Conover, Nitchell, Norwood and Davis.

THE JAMES RIVER AND KANAWHA CANAL BILL.
Mr. Boreman's bill to complete a waver nighway from tide water on the James River to the Ohio River directs the Secretary of War to lay out, construct, enlarge and improve a water way from tide water on the James River, at Richmond, Va., to the Ohio River, at the mouth of the Kanawna River, in West Virginia, by way of the James River and Kenawna Canal, the James, Jackson, Greenorier, New and Kanawha rivers by canal black water sluices or open river navigation not less than 70 feet wide and 7 deep, with locks not less than 120 feet long and 20 feet wide, and with capacity for vessels of at least 280 tons burden. The States of Virginia and West Virginia are to convey to the United States their interest in the property or franchise of any corporation having a claim to that continuous line of water communication projected and in part completed by the State of Virginia, and the cost of the work is then to be defrayed by the issuance and sale of United States ten-fity four and a half per cent bonds to the amount of \$2,000,00. Provision is also made for the purchase by the Secretary of War of the pilvate stock in the James River and Kanawha Company at a price not exceeding \$25 per share, and also for the appointment of commissioners to equip, maintain and manage said water way when completed, one each to be appointed from the States of Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, lowa, Missouri, Illinots, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky and West Virginia.

Mr. Migron, (rep.) of Ind., moved that the credentias of Messrs. Pinchback and McMillan, as Senators from Louisiana, now on the President's Message referring to the amendments to the constitution of the United States. Agreed to.

Message referring to the amendments to the constitution of the United States. Agreed to.

The Senate at two o'clock, on motion of Mr.
RAMSEY, went into executive session.

After an executive session of five minutes the doors were reopened, and the Senate adjourned till Monday next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. WASHINGTON, Dec. 4, 1873.

REPEAL OF THE SALARY BILL. Mr. Hale, (rep.) of Me., offered the following resolution :-

Resolved, That a select committee of seven be appointed to take into consideration the subject of the repeal of the Saiary bill, so called, and that said committee be instructed to report at the earliest practicable day; and that all bills on the subject be referred to said committee.

Mr. Wood, (dem.) of N. Y., remarked that the

gentleman from Maine had already proposed to oring up this question with the morning hour, and he hoped that the gentleman did not intend to delay the repeal of the Salary bill by referring it to any committee whatever. (Loud laughter.)

Mr. Hale replied that the object of the resolution was certainly not to delay the matter. Mr. Cox, (dem.) of N. Y., said he had the form of a bill which was very sweeping in its character, and which he wished to have reported by the com-

Mr. RANDALL, (dem.) of Pa., remarked that the gentleman from New York (Mr. Cox) did not have his back pay swept into the Treasury until a very

Mr. Cox replied that that was not so.

Mr. Hate's resolution was adopted, and the Speaker remarked that he would consider the resciution as permitting the introduction and reference now of all bills on the subject.

Under that resolution a large number of bills on the subject were introduced and referred. One by Mr. Morey, (rep.) of La., and one by Mr. FIELD, (rep.) of Mich., proposed to abolisa the pay and allowances to members, and one by Mr. BECK, (dem.) or Ky., proposed to prohibit all allowances for the expense of the President's household in consideration of the increased salary of the President.

dent.

Mr. Cox asked unanimous consent that the special committee just authorized have leave to report at any time.

Mr. NEGLEY, (rep.) of Pa., at first objected, but immediately withdrew the objection, remarking that his object was that there should be no indecent haste in preparing this question on the part of the House.

Mr. Hale remarked the special part of the House.

Mr. Hall remarked that his object in having the matter go to a special committee was that there should be no indecent haste in the matter.

Mr. Cox said he had no idea that the gentleman from Maine or others proposed to postpone action on this subject. He supposed that both sides of the House would join in the desire to get rid of the

Mr. Negley remarked that the gentleman (Mr. Mr. NEGLEY remarked that the gentleman (Mr. Cox) had taken all summer to make up his mind on the subject, and the House should certainly have Mr. Cox-That is not true. (Uproar and excite-

ment.)
Mr. Negley-What does the gentleman say?
Mr. Cox-I can convince the gentleman from Pennsylvania—
The SPEAKER called upon the members to come

Mr. NrGLEY—The gentleman from New York makes a curt reply to me, and says that my statement is untrue, and now he says he desires to convince me. If ne addresses me in the language of a gentleman I will be very readily convinced if I wade a mystake.

made a mistake.

Mr. Cox—The gentleman said I took all summer Mr. Cox—The gentleman said 1 took an summer to put the money back in the Treasury. Mr. Negley—I judged so from the reports in the newspapers, which I believe are always correct on this subject. (Laughter.) Mr. Cox—The gentleman should have gone to the

this studect. (Laughter.)

Mr. Cox—The gentleman should have gone to the Treasury record.

After some further sparring between Messrs. Cox and Negley the Speaker said he wished the House to understand the attitude in which the matter was. The resolution merely gave the Select Committee the right to report at the earliest practicable day—that meant under the rules. This, being a select committee, would necessarily go to the foot of the committees, and would be the last to be called in the regular course. It could not be reached until all the standing committees, with their multiplied and various business, had reported. He had no doubt that a very large majority of members desired some action in this matter. But it he should announce the standing committees he would thereby put himself in league with the one or two gentlemen who objected to giving the special committee the right to report at any time. These gentlemen, however, could not postpone action, because the chair would feel it to be its duty not to obstruct the report of this committee by appointing the standing committees. He would thus leave this special committee the only one to be called. He therefore again submitted the question whether there was any objection to giving this special committee the right to report at any time.

No objection was made and the Speaker an-

tion whether there was any objection to giving this special committee the right to report at any time.

No objection was made and the Speaker announced that the select committee would have the right to report at any time.

The House then proceeded to the call of States for bills. Under it a very large number of bills, public and private, were introduced and referred to their appropriate committees. Among them were the following:

By Mr. Schumacher, (dem.) of N. Y.—For a government building at Brocklyn.

By Mr. Parsons, (rep.) of Ohio, and others—To repeal the Bankruptcy law.

By Mr. Beck. (dem.) of Ky.—To repeal the "fronclad" oath bill; to authorize the payment of half the import duties in legal tender bills or national bank bills instead of goid; and for the removal of disabilities imposed under the fourteenth constitutional amendment.

By Mr. Meriam, (rep.) of N. Y.—Authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to loan United States legal tender notes on the security of national bonds; also amending the National Banking act, and authorizing iree banking, with practical redemption.

By Mr. Cox, of N. Y.—Recognizing Cuban bei-

extremely instructive:

This cyclone had its origin to the west of the island of Martinique, on the 25th September, uit, and its principal cause was the contact of the equatorial current or southerly wind with the polar current or trade wind. From the beginning of September up to the 25th the southerly winds were steady and predominant. On the 26th and 27th in St. Thomas it showed itself as a steady, hard-blowing trade wind, east by north, with a steady barometer, 1-160 below its medium for line, serene weather. The steamer Eibe, from Jamaica for St. Thomas, ran through it on the 27th south of St. Domingo: barometer, lowest, 29.96; had east-northeast winds, with heavy squalls; 28th September, at ten A. M., wind shifted suddenly to southeast in a heavy squall and severe thunder and lightning: after 16 minutes' duration it moderated, sky cleared off (this is to all appearance); that she passed through a strong current of trade wind, and not a cyclone, or her barometer would have falsen greatly; its fall in all was 1-20th of an inch. The equatorial must have pressed the polar current towards the high land in Hayti. Jacmel suffered dreadfully. All ships in the harbor capsized, sank and on shore, it happened on the 28th, between the hours of nine and ten A. M.; it lasted no longer than one and a half hours; not a house on shore was left standing; it ran over the pennisula west of that town; the high mountain caused a deluge of rain, in Jamaica as well as in the Island of Ouba, and the diameter of the cyclone was contracted by the east end of Cuba; but it enlarged again, proceeding west, passed over Yucatan, ran into the Gulf of Mexico and had its culminating point to the north of Vera Cruz, where the diameter got so enlarged that it almost covered the whole Gulf. But on the Mexican coast it was so inflated that it showed itself in the form of a norther, according to the report of the steamer Corsica, who weathered at Vera Cruz. After turning, it had an easterly direction from the Gulf of a souther store and a daried lemption.

By Mr. Cox, of N. Y.—Recognizing Cuban bel-

By Mr. Kelley, (rep.) of Pa. For the improve-The following is the text of this bill:-

An Act for the improvement of the currency and the re-duction of the interest on the funded dept of the United States. Be it enacted, &c., That the amount of United States Proces in exceptation be limited, except as hereinalter pro-States.

Be it enacted, &c., That the amount of United States notes in erreduction be limited, except as hereinatter provided, to \$400,000,000, and that any holder of said notes presenting any sum not less than \$50 or some multiple thereof to the Treasure's shall receive in exchange therefor an equal amount of bonds of the United States, coupon or acquisited, as may by said holder be desired, bearing interest at the rate of 3.65-100 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, which the Secretary of the Irreasure's hereby authorized to prepare and furnish for that purpose; and that when amy person shall demand of the Treasurer of the United States, or any Assistant Treasurer, redemption of said bonds, it shall be the suty of said Treasurer. Or Assistant Treasurer, to pay in United States notes the principal of such bonds of bonds with the accrued interest, and cancel and forward the bonds thus redemined to the Treasurer of the United States or think in such manner as the Secretary may prescribe.

Secrious I that the Secretary of the Treasurer and the burpose of securing prompt payment of said denominations now in use to the amount of \$50,000,000, which shall be held as a reserve of redemption fund, for she burpose of securing prompt payment of said bonds when the payment of said bonds when the content of the payment of said bonds when the payme

redemption of any bonds of the United States outstand-ing at the massinge of this act.
Sec. J. That the mational banks are hereby authorized

BUILDING ACCIDENTS. CINCINNATI, Dec. 4, 1873. A large screw factory, four stories high, at Day

CHURCH DEDICATION.

Last night the new Presbyterian church, corner

of Lorimer and Noble streets, Greenpoint, was

dedicated to Divine service. After the doxology

and a selection from the Psalms, the Rev. T. L.

Cuyler, D. D., delivered a very impressive dis-

course. The pastor, the Rev. William Howell Taylor, then gave a historical statement of the

church, after which the services were concluded

by prayer and benediction. The church was organized in 1869, with a society of 16 members, and services have been given regularly since in a

and services have been given regularly since in a temporary chifice. The new edifice is a substantial brick and stone structure, and has cost about \$46,000, which has been collected principally by weekly contributions of the church members. Next Monday evening General O. O. Howard, of the Freedmen's Bureau, at Washington, will deliver a lecture on "The Campaign and Battle of Gettysburg," the proceeds of which will be for the benefit of the Sunday school.

WORCESTER, Dec. 4, 1873. A part of a wall of Gross, Strauss & Co.'s brick building, in process of erection opposite the City Hall, fell at five o'clock this morning. The low building adjoining, occupied by C. Gor-ham & Co.'s must store, was completely crushed. Loss, several thousand dollars.

ton, was blown down by the gale early this morn-

ART MATTERS.

It is pleasant to know that the managers of the fetropolitan Museum of Art, in Fourteenth street, seek to enhance the attractiveness of its already valuable contents. Preparations are now making for the ensconcement there of a large collection o arms of every age and nation. This collection embraces not less than 5,000 pieces, and is the property of M. H. Cogniat, of No. 29 East Fourteenth street, a French gentleman, who has resided in New York for the last thir:y years, and who is a very intelligent and enthusiastic collector of antiquities of this kind, having spent the whole time which we have specified in their pursuit. Almost every conceivable weapon known to warfare during the Middle Ages finds representation, and in addition there are a valuable collection of seals and coins, some wonderful jewel boxes of the time of Louis Quatorze and a store of miscelianeous antiques such as none but a patient geaner of archeological wheat would have acquired. The entire assemblage will be ready for exhibition within a very few days. Among articles that might be specialized are halberds, rapiers, arequebusses, helmets, powder horns and steel caskets of the fitteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth centures; arbalets on wheels, from the eleventh to the sixteenth century, similar to that shown in Backalowicz's "Court of Henri III.," lately put up for sale in this city; pistols of the seventeenth century, swords of the time of Louis Treize and Louis Quatorze, repousée metal dishes, old Rouen fafence, majolica, Sevres, tiles from the principal chateaus of France, Persian and African arms, Indian knicknacks; dirks, daggers and panels. It is by such accretions as this, which possess intrinsic worth, historical associations, romantic blendings and artistic beauty that the museum most nope to continue prosperous. It is a collection the Museum ought to nossess, not borrow. very intelligent and enthusiastic collector of an prevent tals company from procuring a subsidy of lands and bonds for a distance of about 250 miles. It declares that under existing legislation the company has no right to the subsidies sought to be procured by the approval of the map.

By Mr. Parker, (rep.) of Mo.—For the territorial organization of Oktohomo.

For public buildings at St. Joseph, Mo.

By Mr. Wells, (dem.) of Mo.—For the improvement of the Mississhipi River between the mouth of the Ohio and the Missouri.

By Mr. Conger, (rep.) of Mich.—To promote immigration to the United States.

By Mr. Kasson, (rep.) of lowa—To secure to actual settlers the public lands of the United States not otherwise appropriated or reserved. To repeal certain laws relating thereto, and to free the national domain from speculative use on and after the 4th of July, 1876. Also to assure the transportation of mails on railroads.

By Mr. McCharr, (rep.) of lowa—Concerning international arbitration.

By several members—Bills for a canal around Niagara Falls and other directions. Also bills to repeal the Bankrupt act; with reference to the free circulation of weekly newspapers; in regard to pensions and bounties; relating to Indian affairs; relating to public education.

By Mr. Kendll, (dem.) of Nev.—To require uniform charges on railroads, and to punsa unjust discrimination in favor of or against particular persons or places.

By Mr. fluyler, (rep.) of Mass.—To provide for

Something New at the Metropolitan Mu-

seum of Art.

prosperous, possess, not borrow. Another Album for Thiers.

It will be remembered that a few weeks ago California album of great beauty and magnificence was forwarded to M. Thiers. Every one who inspected that album, which was a miracle of art and richness, will be interested in hearing that another, not less costly, is now preparing in this city, and will probably be completed within a fortnight. It will contain forty pages on vellum, each page being bordered with an elaborate arabesque and containing over 50 names of French residents in this city. There will be over 2,000 names in all. The frontispiece is one of the most spiendid specimens of illumination that we have ever seen, and has been executed by one of the most deft artists in that line in the United States. The design is emblematic, and bears reference to the ship of state, propelled towards her proper harbor. One or two original poems and addresses occur at appropriate intervals, and bear reference to the agony through which France has lately passed. The entire testimonial will cost somewhere in the neighborhood of \$2,000. One great beauty in the Calliornia album was its covers. Those of the New York offering will be not less tasteful and costly; indeed, from what we can understand, they will be more so. As yet the work is too incomplete for us to give a more elaborate description. page being bordered with an elaborate arabesque

Brooklyn Art Association.

The twenty-seventh reception of the Brooklyn Art Association will be held next Monday evening in the Art Building and Academy of Music of that city.

PALESTINE EXPLORATION.

Important Movement to Illuminate Biblical History.

and the several states growing out of the war of 1812.

Propositions to amend the RULES OF THE HOUSE Were made, and referred to the Committee on Rules, as follows:—

By Mr. Garffeld, (rep.) of Ohio—That when House bills come back to the House with Senate amendments points of order may be made in the House against such amendments whenever they seem not germain to the subject matter of the bill, or when such amendments contain an appropriation not authorized by law.

By Mr. Lawrence, (rep.) of Ohio—That no bill shall contain more than one subject, to be expressed in its title; that the report of a committee of conference shall be divisable, and that no general legislation shall be engrafted on an appropriation bill by a committee of conference.

By Mr. Poland, (rep.) of Vt.—That all resolutions cailing for information from the President, or from any department, shall first be referred to some appropriate committee for a report as to the necessity and propriety of making such call; such committee to report theteon without delay, and to be authorized to report at any time; that, whenever any resolution or proposition is offered by a member for an investigation by a committee relating to the conduct or action of any member or any officer or department of the government, such resolution or proposition shall be referred to some appropriate standing committee for a report, whether there is reasonable and probable cause for such investigation, and the member offering it shall appear before such committee and state all the knowledge and information he has on the subject, the committee to be authorized to report at any time. The reader is doubtless aware of the existence in this city of the Palestine Exploration Society, of which Professor Roswell D. H. tchcock, D. D., LL.D. is President. This society has bad an expedition in the field, during the last season, engaged in a thorough scientific survey of the country east of the Jordan. Lieutenant Eugar Z. Steever, Jr., United States Army, commanding expedition, leit shall appear before such committee and state all the knowledge and information he has on the subject, the committee to be authorized to report at any time.

By Mr. Morey, of La.—To add to the regular standing committees of the House a committee on the Massisppi levees.

By Mr. Coburn (rep.), of Ind.—That the Committee on Appropriations be divided into five or more committees and consolidated with the Committees on the Expenditures, such newly formed committees to be invested with power to report appropriations and to investigate into the accounts and expenditures in the fullest manner.

By E. H. Roberts, of N. Y.—That the call of States on Monday for bills be made by calling them alphabetically, and that each member shall have the right once only to move to suspend the rules.

Mr. Kellogg, (rep.) of Conn., offered a resolution of salaries to investigate the actual amount paid to members of the last Congress for salaries, micage, statioperly and other allowances. Referred to the special committee.

The Speaker announced the special committee as follows:—Messrs Hale, of Me.; Maybard, of Tenn.; Kasson, o. lowa; Scofleid, of Pa.; Hale, of N. Y.; Niback, of Ind., and Jewett, of Ohio.

The House then, at hall-past two, adjourned, the Speaker stating that he would announce the standing committees to-morrow. Beirut, Syria, last March, and from that time until September was engaged in active field work Moab was reached the latter part of March and the camp soon established at Hesbon, the ancient Heshbon of the Bible. A base line five miles in length was measured in the desert ten miles eastsoutheast of Hesbon, and the surrounding country covered with a network of triangles. Over 600 square miles have been triangulated and the details of 500 square miles filled in, together with the hill shading. The whole has been done on the scale of a mile to an inch and in the same manner as that pursued by the English engineers in Western Paiestine, where they have been at work over two years, so that the maps of the two expeditions can be joined together and make one harmonious be joined together and make one harmonious whole. This grand undertaking, if carried through to completion, will give us an accurate, detailed map of Paiestine from Dan to Beersheba and from the Mediterranean to Saicah. A number of interesting ruins were visited and measurements of their plans, architecture, &c., taken. Several new inscriptions have been found and copies and squeezes made, some of which are now on their way to this country. Professor Paine has carefully examined the sites of Nebo and Pisgah, and has prepared a voluminous report on the identification of these interestinglibilical localities. In addition to the regular work the whole country east of the Jordan and from the Zerka Main to Damascus was gone over and a reconnaissance made ne over and a reconnaissance made mascus was gone over and a reconnaissance made of the route travelled. On Lieutenant Steever's return to Beirut he presented to the Advisory Committee the maps and drawings then in progress, and he was recommended to make an immediate return to the United States to lay before the Executive Committee of the society a true representation of the magnitude of the work, its importance and the necessity of the reorganization of the expedition on a larger scale.

Lieutenant Steever arrived in this city last month, and, in consequence, the society have called a public meeting for this evening (Friday, Decem ber 5), at eight o'clock at Association Hall, corner Fourth avenue and Twenty-third street, under the

Fourth avenue and Twenty-third street, under the auspices of the American Geographical Society, Cnief Justice Daly presiding.

Addresses will be delivered by Chief Justice Daly, Professor Hitchcock; Lieutenant Steever, United States Army; Rev. Dr. Adams, kev. Dr. Washburn and other distinguished gentlemen. Tickets (free) can be had of Randolph, 770 Broadway, and at the hall. It is hardly necessary to call the attention of the public to the importance of this enterprise and the desirability of helping the society in a substantial way to carry out successfully its objects.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES. Mme. Nilsson is studying the rôle of Eisa in

Lonengrin." Mr. Fechter's engagement at the Lyceum Theatre

egins next Thursday evening.

Mrs. Scott-Siddons gives a matinée recitation ac Association Hall on Saturday, Master Henry

Waiker presides at the piano.

During the spring season of the Strakosch company in New York "Lohengrin" and "Romeo e Giuletta" will be brought out in grand style.

Mr. Boucleault's new play, which is to be duced at Wallack's Theatre in a few weeks, is high comedy, and it is believed will prove one of the most acceptable of the new pieces this season. The Amateur Philharmonic Society, a musical organization founded on the principle of the vener-

ble Phiharmonics of this city, will give a concert at Irving Hall on Saturday evening, with an orches-The reason of the falling of the curtain at the

Fifth Avenue on the opening night before the close of the second act is very amusing. Lady Reating touched her "gong," and mistaking it for his bell, the man at the ropes let the curtain drop. The play was then begun over again with the same

CANAL NAVIGATION.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 4, 1873. Commissioner Fay telegraphs to Auditor Dayton from Rochester that he will be able to take care of all boats on the Western Division of the Eric

Commissioner Berkeley telegraphs from Fort Ed-Commissioner Berkeley telegraphs from Fort Edward that unless there is a heavy thaw navigation on the Champiain Canai will not be resumed.

Franklin Edson, President of the New York Produce Exchange, telegraphs that if the State authorities will keep the water on and the locks clear of ice a very large proportion of the boats now on the Eric Canal will be got through to tide water.

The canal at Sprakuer's Aqueduct is filled with ice from the creeks in the vicinity breaking up.

Commissioner Stroud telegraphs from Syracuse that the superintendents have been instructed not to draw the water from the canal.

A FESTIVE FIGHT.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 4, 1873. In a fight at a ball at the corner of Spring Garden and Broad streets last night James Campbell was shot torough the lungs, and Alfred Johnson and Charles Simmons were badly cut. The diffi-cuty arose from a quarrel between two rival gangs of young rowdles. A number of the combat-ants have been arrested.

MECHELLA REPRIEVED.

Governor Parker Grants a Respite fo Five Weeks-The Preparations for the Execution Complete-A Peep Into Cell No. 2.

To-day Mechella was to explate his deed of blood on the gallows at Jersey City. The machine of death was erected yesterday and all preparations were complete. Sheriff Reinhardt transferred his office to the parlor in the County Jail, not merely to be on hand in case of any emergency, but to escape the swarm of morbid sightseers who desired passes to witness the execution. The jail was surrounded by a crowd that seemed to hear music in the sound of the hammer within the jail yard. The deputy appointed to complete the arrangements and to superintend the execu tion took up his position in the jail yard and posted the carpenters on this new branch of business, at least to them. As this per sonage was photographed in the HERALD in connection with an execution at the Tombs not one year ago it is only necessary to remark that h was the same fancy, dapper little fellow, trimmed up in a holiday attire, with a heavy black mustache ornamenting a handsome face-bandsome at all events, in the distance-sporting an Astrakhan collar, and looking altogether the type of a gentieman who would create a flutter among the tender sex at a fashionable gathering. Gazing on such a man, and thinking of the executionthe quenching out of human life by a violent death, the two upright posts supporting a cross beam and all the terrible associations which the grouping conjures up, one feels in spite of himself in the mood of the melancholy Dane when he found solace in the thought that "There are more things in heaven and earth, Horato, than are dreamt of in your philosophy." Within the walls, stretched on a ballet in cell No.

Within the walls, stretched on a ballet in cell No. 2, on the ground floor, lay the murderer, not sleeping—there was no time for sleep—but counting the seconds with his arms and legs in alternate motion to relieve the mind. The ringing of the Court House bell for lunch, at one o'clock, startled him and he heeded attentively the conversation of the keepers and visitors outside his door when they observed that when that beil tolled for one o'clock next day he would be cold in death. His eyes were sunken and glassy, his whose demeanor was subdued, and

side his door when they observed that when that beit folled for one o'clock next day he would be coid in death. His eyes were sunken and glassy, his whole demeanor was subdued, and now and then could be detected in the changing lines that chased each other over his face the agony or his soul. He would, if he could, fing thought to the winds, but thought weighed him down like a milistone. Mike O'Brien, the special deputy in charge, gave a long look at the wretched man through the bars, then turned, and, with a shake of the head, remarked, "I'nat's the way he has been all night; he knows well he's got to go; he's no fool, as some people would make him out." Mike had hardly finished this sentence when Mechella cried out, "Bolecce, ho eece; pring me some prandy." "There it is again, you see," said Mike; "he is calling for whiskey and brandy all the time. He would ask nothing more than to have plenty of it the the last moment."

During this time Governor Parker was holding a conterence with a new sentimentainsts down town, having come on from Freehold for the purpose. One week ago the Governor stated to a fightal conclave, the Governor stated to a fightal conclave, the Governor stated to a fightal conclave, the Governor spanted a respite, so that the execution will not take place till the 6th of January. Nobody in Jersey City clamors for the intriderer's blood, but the verdict of the community is that the murder was most cold-blooded, deliberate and atrodous, and that if ever there were a case demanding speedy punishment this was one. The only ground on when the respite was claimed was that Mechella is not in a proper condition, rengiously considered, for death, Not a word was said by the petitioners about raising a dollar for the widow and orphans of the murder dered man. The insanity pies was shivered to atoms long ago, so that it was deemed inexpedient to offer it again.

Sheriff Reinnardt was officially notified of the repreve last evening. He says the yprimce over o offer it again.
Sherif Reinhardt was officially notified of the

reprieve ast evening. He says the vizilance over the prisoner will be nowise relaxed, and the gal-lows will remain standing in the jail yard.

SEQUESTERED SHARKEY.

The District Attorney in a Quandary-Will He Use Mrs. Allen's Evidence? The rumor concerning Mrs. Sarah Allen turning

State's evidence has assumed more definite proportions. She has intimated to one of her counsel that she wished to make certain statements in regard to the matter, and these statements have been laid before the District Attorney. It is said, however, that the District Attorney is not very anxious to use her as a witness, as her evidence would not, under the circumstances, stand well before a jury. She had been a witness in the case of "Wes" Allen, and tried to prove an alibi, but her testimony and character were then riddled to pieces by the District Attorney himself.

In regard to Sharkey's escape it is now pretty certain that it had been concecting for at least three months, and he had also made an attempt before,

months, and he had also made an attempt before, but was not successful.

About two months '20 Warden Johnson was summoned from his house in Carmansville in the middle of the night by a despatch saying there was a revolt in the prison. He came down about three o'clock in the morning, and found the cells of William Martin, who was charged with rape, and Henry Wiley, alias Short, who was arrested for being connected with the burghary on which "Wes" Alien was convicted, full of ropes and burgharlous implements. It was the intention to open the cell doors, pass along to the top tier, make the ascent to the roof and thence let themselves down to the street. Sharkey was, it is authoritatively stated, in this plot; but there was nothing at the time found in his cell to give any evidence of it. Since his escape, however, it has been discovered that the bars of his cell door had been sawed and were ready at any time to be displaced. This may have been done at the time of the attempt made by Martin and Wiley or since. At that time Martin and Wiley were transferred to the condemned cell, but, singular, to relate on being brought to General Sessions and tried they were both discharged.

Mrs. Alien, Maggie Jourdan and ex-Keeper Lawrence Philips were brought down to Court yesterday morning to be reindicted, as some mistake had been made in the last one iound against them. Maggie Jourdan looked somewhat downhearted yesterday, and not by any means as bly the as usual. She tried hard to speak to the woman Allen, but was not allowed to, under special instructions from the District Attorney. Keeper Richard Finnan is not included in the new indiciment.

THE RRITTON INVESTIGATION.

Fourth Day's Proceedings Before the Governor's Commission. The investigation touching the charges preferred

by the Committee of "Fifty" against District At-torney Britton, of Kings county, was resumed yesterday before Mr. Cadwallader, of the Commission appointed by the Governor to take testimony in the case. General Tracy appeared for Mr. Britton. The charge investigated was that of the litigation in which John G. Billings was employed as counsel for Charles and George Gardner and Messrs, Bertram and Cook. The clients of Mr. Billings alleged that they had been swindled out of \$40,000

tram and Cook. The clients of Mr. Billings alleged that they had been swindled out of \$40,000 by one Glibert Risbeck, who was a client of Mr. Britton's. The counsellor testified that he called upon Mr. Britton in relation to the case, and thought that the District Attorney did not treat him very courteously and they had some words, when Mr. Britton said that they were (meaning witness) clients all a set of scoundres. Witness tood Mr. Britton that he thought Risbeck was guilty of perjury and should be indicted. Subsequently his clients were, upon their own admission, indicted for conspiracy. Cook and Gardner are now in jail in New Jersey.

Mr. Levi Faron, chief clerk of the District Attorney's office, testified that a bench warrant had been issued against Risbeck, upon the direction of Mr. Britton, but the officer had been unable to find him. Gardner had also been sent for.

The charge of not investigating the election fraud cases, which was made by a local weekly sheet, now extinct, against the District Attorney, was taken up. The proprietor of the paper in question, Mr. Amos Stillman, testified as to his appearing before the Grand Jury, and also that three civil suits were commenced against Mr. Richards and witness by Mr. Britton. The suits are still pending. The remarks on the Keenan case were also a cause of the alleged libel. Witness testified that Juoge Moore said he held the sentence over Mr. Keenan because he thought it would be better, and would secure his good behavior in the future, but if the Grand Jury desired him to do so he would sentence him then.

The prosecution will lose their case to-morrow. The investigation will be resumed at Samuells' Assembly Rooms at noon to-day.

HEAVY GALE AND FLOOD AT BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Dec. 4, 1873.

A terrific southwest gale has prevailed here since early morning, causing the water on Lake Erie to back up in the harbor higher than for the last 20 years. Many stores and tenement houses in the lower part of the city were flooded in the basements and ground floors. Part of the Niagara Falls branch of the Central Ratiway on the river side of the city was washed away, causing the trains to travel by the eastern branch. But little damage, so far, has been reported. The water is retreating rapidly.

A FEARFUL ACCIDENT.

Fall of a Four Story Building, from its Own Weight, in Passaic, N. J.

Two Prominent Gentlemen the Victims.

Great Excitement and Indignation of the Citizens Miraculous Escape of Workmen - Who Is to Blame?

A most appalling accident-appalling, not from the number of lives lost so much as from the character of the catastrophe and the prominence of the gentlemen who came to an end as sudden, as cruel and as untimely as revolting-occurred yesterday in the picturesque and sedate town of Passaic, on the line of the Eric Railway, in the State of New Jersey. The accident spread a feeling of intense horror, gloom and indignation over the people of Passaic, and for hours after details of the terrible disaster became known the greatest excitement prevailed among all classes, and hundreds of persons flocked to the scene and gazed with terror-stricken countenances on the mass of debris and scattered timber.

At between twenty and ten minutes of twelve o'clock yesterday an incompleted three story and French roof building, situated on the corner of Main avenue and Washington place, trembled creaked and toppled, and, with a tremendous rash, tumbled to the ground, a heap of ruins. The sound of the timber and what brick and mortar there was used in the construction, as it came to the earth, was described, by those who happened to be in the immediate vicinity of the disaster, as resembling that of an immense land slide.

THE STRUCTURE
was erected directly opposite the depot of the Erie Railway, one door from the town Post Office and in the most populous part of Passaic, where numbers of pedestrians have hourly to pass and repass to and fro, and though only two lives were lost, it seems most miraculous that many additional human beings were not sacrificed to the parsimony of a capitalist. THE TWO GENTLEMEN KILLED

were named George W. McLean, one of the City Council of Passaic, and a gentleman universally esteemed for the possession of many excellent qualities, and Mr. William Barciay, a resident of this city, and relative of Mr. J. F. Barciay, of Passaic, Mr. McLean was one of the foremost men in the place when the accident occurred. He was of the firm of A. & G. McLean, manufacturers of cotton habries until recently, the lactory of which firm was in Water street, Paterson. He was one of the first Councilmen of the city of Passaic, a leading man in every public improvement and much respected for his nonesty and integrity of character. His residence, one of the handsomest in the neighborhool, was at the corner of Bloomfield and Paulison avenues. He leaves a wife to mourn his unexpected demise. The lamily phiscian of the deceased, Dr. R. A. Terhune, was the first to communicate the sad intelligence to the widow, first smoothing the way by telling her that her husoand had met with a very serious missiap, but, finding that she could not be restrained from frantically rusning to the spot, feit compelied to tell the worst at once, but in the gentlest manner possible. The grief and agony of the lady upon realizing the full extent of her misfortune was beyond all bounds, as may well be supposed.

Mr. Harricay had purchased recently some value. esteemed for the possession of many excellent be supposed.

Mr. Harclay had purchased recently some valu-

able marsh property on Lexington avenue, and visited the place yesterday for the purpose of giving out a contract for the building of a house. His body was taken in charge by his relatives and

giving out a contract for the building of a house, his body was taken in carrge by his relatives and piaced in a coffin preparatory to transportation to his late abode in this city.

MIRACULOUS RECAPE.

There were a mason and carpenter at work on the top cornice of the building at the time of its fall and their escape from instant death was miraculous. They came down with the roof, but in some manner were thrown outwards towards the railway track and did not receive very serious injuries. One of them, named Tyler Vreeland, had two ribs broken and received some contusions on the forehead. A laborer, whose name could not be ascertained up to a late hour last night, was in the salies of the hour last night, was in the salies of the hough surrounded with broken timber and considerably injuftened was released finally without having suffered more than a few scratches about the region of the head.

Of course the report of the calainity spread with the speed of the wind, and as soon as the norror-stricken denizens recovered from their consternation work was at once commenced to extricate whatever persons were thought to be buried beneath the ruins.

THE WILDEST RUMORS gained currency, and it was leared that some 8 or 10 citizens were killed and quite as many wounded. Just before the shell came to the earth Mr. Barciav was passing along in front of the building on Washington place, a few feet from Main street, and, seeing Councilman McLean on the

building on Washington place, a few feet from Main street, and, seeing Councilman McLean on the opposite side, crossed over to address him. Just as they had passed a triendly salutation a Mr. Fred. Whitehead, a resident of Passaic, came up one his way towards Main avenue and met them. An instant alterwards singular noise attracted the latter gentleman's attention, and looking up, more from instinct than anything eise, he saw the top of the building falling in. In a twinking he called to the two deceased to run and save themselves, while he himself sprung across the street just in time to escape the danger. The warning was too sudden for either of the unfortunate men to realize the perit they were in, and before they could comprehend the situation the structure leil upon them and they were at once seized in

they were in, and before they could comprehend the situation the structure left upon them and they were at once seized in

THE HARSH EMBRACE OF DEATH
and buried from sight. But a moment prior they were in the happy possession of full corporate health and vigor, and now their bodies were stiff and mangled and torn and dead. The fire alarm was rung and a nook and lander company hastened to the scene. Mr. Whitehead pointed out the spot where he had last seen his friends alive, and vigor ons efforts were immediately commenced to clear away the heavy rubbish. The hooks of the hook and ladder company were brought into requisition and in a brief space of time the body of McLean was reached. It was quite liteless. One leg was doubled up under the body and the lower limbs were badly crushed. The lower part of his body was mangled in a frightful way, a large piece of timber having been driven completely through the region of the abdomen, tearing a hole large enough to admit of the entrance of a closed hand, and through which the entrais protruded. A large hole was also made in his forehead. Mr. Barclay was discovered only a few feet distant from his friend. His body was not so shockingly bruised, but his head had sustained injuries very similar to those seen on Mr. McLean's head. His death must have been immodiate, though some assert that his hips were seen to move a second or two after he was extricated from the rubbish.

Other Escapes.

Patrick Dowd, an expressman, was driving past

though some assert that his lips were seen to move a second or two after he was extricated from the rubbish.

OTHER ESCAPES.

Patrick Dowd, an expressman, was driving past when he heard the warning shout of Whitehead. He looked up, saw the danger and sheered his horse to one side in time to save his life. Three men were diggling a cesspool in the rear of the building, but eluded the danger.

The house was in dimension 30 by 73 feet and had been in course of construction for the past two years. It was owned by Mr. Henry Speer, one of the wealthiest citizens of Passaic and who has a place at No. 93 Chambers street, New York. The building was very high and constructed of exceedingly light timbers. A great deal of comment had been excited about the FBAIL AND UNSAFE manner of the construction of the building previous to the calamity, and many who had examined it expressed their conviction that it would timble down before completion or soon after. Under all circumstances it may be esteemed a fortunate thing that the accident took place before the work had been finished and it was occupied and filled by people. The girders that run across the first floor were supported by joists in the cellar, in size only two inches by four. These were set apart in a direct line along the girders. These gave way under the increased weight of the building, caused by the slate being placed upon the French roof, and allowed the whole to Sink to the ground. The work was done under the personal supervision of Mr. Speer, and by day's work, it was said by many who professed to have knowledge on the subject that the construction went lorward with the meanest economy, and much severe comment was passed upon the owner by the indignant persons who congregated at the scale of death, and who gazed horror-stricken at the

scene of death, and who gazed horror-stricken at the

pools of BLOOD

on the sidewalk, which marked the place where the victims had lain.

Squire sprouls summoned a jury and surveyed the debris. Before proceeding to take testimony it was thought advisable to postpone the inquest until Saturday ensuing, when a thorough investigation will be had and the blame placed where it should properly rest.

Mr. Speer has been confined to his house from illness for some weeks past, but was interviewed by the reporter of the Herald. He said that his building was put up in strict accordance with the plans and specifications furnished by his architect, a Mr. Carpenter, of Broadway and Chambers street, in this city. He considered the structure periectly saie. Passagic city is intensely agitates over the terrible occurrence.